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applied problems. Teachers who desire the traditional original exercises will find plenty of them, but of greater value are the many simple problems of geometry that have been gathered from the various practical fields of daily life. These applied problems awaken the interest of the pupils in the study of geometry, and supply the motive for effective study.

In the early pages formal demonstrations are not attempted but a concrete basis is first obtained through measurements, constructions, and the like. These drawings and constructions are made not alone with the Euclidean ruler and compasses; the pupils learn to use the protractor and triangle as in practical work. Quite a number of geometrical exercises are given for algebraic solution, in order to keep alive the pupils' knowledge of algebra; and as an application of similar triangles, angle functions are introduced and used to compute heights and distances. In many ways this book meets the present-day demands for methods of instruction which will prepare pupils for their work after leaving school.

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A Laboratory Manual for Physical and Commercial Geography. By R. S. TARR and O. D. VON ENGELN. New York: Macmillan, 1913. Pp. vii+214. \$0.25.

A Guide for Laboratory Geography Teaching. By O. D. VON ENGELN. New York: Macmillan, 1913. Pp. iii+20.

These publications are auxiliary to the *New Physical Geography* recently published by Professor Tarr. They are designed to encourage and make possible the use of the laboratory method in the study of geography in normal schools and colleges. The *Guide* is for the use of teachers, explaining questions arising in the use of the *Manual*. The *Manual* contains fifty-six exercises covering a large range of geographical topics grouped under six heads: the world as a whole, in which instruction is given in map-making; minerals, rocks, and soil; the making and interpretation of topographic maps; the geography of the lands; the ocean; and the atmosphere. The apparatus required for these exercises is carefully described, and is comparatively simple. The cost is estimated as between a minimum of \$40 and a maximum of \$115 for a class of ten students. There is no doubt as to the skill with which the exercises have been arranged, and the comprehensive understanding of the subject upon which they are based. It is probable that the individual experience of the authors has given them their shape, and that other teachers might find themselves somewhat cramped by the mass of suggestion and the rigidity of the form, but it is not probable that at the present time many people in the country have worked out a system by any means as comprehensive, and doubtless these publications will do much to call attention to the possibilities of laboratory

method and to encourage others, if not to use the particular manuals, at any rate to undertake similar experiments. The *Manual* is much more accurately described by the word "physical" than "commercial." In fact, the reviewer was unable to see that the scientific study of the physical geography had been made anywhere to yield to requirements of commercial use. In other words, the geography taught by this method would furnish a basis for the understanding of commercial conditions as related to geography; but the commercial conditions seem not to be independently treated. It should be mentioned that, while the exercises include the world, special attention is given to the United States, all of whose geographic units are made the basis of special study.

In conclusion, the reviewer would say that all teachers of geography in normal schools and colleges should become acquainted with these manuals, as, whether they use them or not, they cannot fail to find many practical and stimulating suggestions.

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Medical Inspection of Schools. By LUTHER HALSEY GULICK and LEONARD P. AYRES. Pp. xx+224. \$1.50.

Medical Inspection of Schools, by Gulick and Ayres, made its first appearance in October, 1908, and that it filled a demand is guaranteed by the necessity of reprinting it in January, 1909, and again in December of the same year. Such remarkable advances had been made in five years that the authors very wisely decided to write an almost entirely new book under the same title and covering the same ground, rather than issue a fourth reprint of the somewhat out-of-date material.

Progress in the field of medical inspection of schools in America is noted along three main lines: (1) the increased number of states that have made inspection mandatory or permissive; (2) the extension of the scope of the work, which was at first inaugurated for and confined to the inspection of contagious diseases, to include the examination and supervision of non-communicable physical defects and unhygienic school environment; (3) the growing conviction that inspection of the physical condition of pupils is in the largest sense an educational concern, that each child must be developed for his own sake, as well as protected from others, and that perforce for this reason every feature of the work, except that which is concerned with contagious diseases, should be controlled by boards of education.

The subject-matter is treated under the following chapter headings: "The Argument for Medical Inspection"; "History and Present Status"; "Inspection for the Detection of Contagious Diseases"; "Physical Examinations"; "The School Nurse"; "Making Medical Inspection Effective"; "Results"; "Per Capita Cost and Salaries"; "Dental Inspection"; "Con-